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CAUCUS CALLED FOR THURSDAY NIGHT

Successor to Judge Keith to Be Chosen by Democratic Members of General Assembly.

SIMS PEOPLE ARE CONFIDENT

Porter Claims Election of Sims by Safe Majority—Owen Makes No Statement.

A joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Delegates will be held in the hall of the House to-morrow night at 8:30 o'clock to select a successor to Judge Keith as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. The term of Judge Keith expires February 1, 1917, and he has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. The candidates whose names are expected to go before the caucus are Judge Frederick Wilmer Sims, of Louisa, Professor William Minor Lile, of the University of Virginia, and Judge Edward S. Turner, of Warren.

SIMS SUPPORTERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE

The call for the caucus has been greeted by supporters both of Judge Sims and Professor Lile. Last night representatives of Judge Sims called at the Lile headquarters at Murphy's hotel and suggested that a call be circulated. Colonel Ben P. Owen, who has been active in the management of the Lile campaign, could not be found, but several active Lile men in the General Assembly signed the call, which has also been signed by a number of Sims men, and will be presented to the chairman of the joint caucus this morning.

Phil B. Porter, of Louisa, who has been active in behalf of Judge Sims, said last night that every indication pointed to the election of Judge Sims by a safe majority.

TRANSFUSION SAVES LIFE

First Time Operation Has Been Used on Patient Overcome by Gas.

CHICAGO, January 18.—Cook County Hospital officials resorted to blood transfusion to save the life of a man overcome by gas to-day. The operation, said to be the first of its kind in America, followed the ideas of Dr. William H. Barnet, coroner's physician, who recently outlined a method of blood transfusion for the resuscitation of victims of gas.

LOVE PROTESTS AGAINST "AUTOCRATIC DICTATION"

"It is time for the people of Virginia to arise and protest against the autocratic dictation of a school board composed, in majority, of members who are in no way amenable to the electorate. The composition of the board is anything but democratic, and the State is paying dearly for its folly in allowing the present state of affairs to continue."

PATRON SAYS HE HAS ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT

"I have been given strong assurances of support for this amendment, and am confident that the General Assembly will ratify it. It merely makes the State board responsible to the people and answerable to them. It is independent of the people now."

PREFERS DOG TO WIFE

Fancier Told by Court to Choose, and Choice Sends Him to Jail.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Thomas D. Dillon, a Hackensack dog fancier, was given the preference of giving up his dog to care for his wife or go to jail. He chose the latter, and was committed to a cell in default of \$200 bail.

Earnest Plea Made for James River

Richmond Business Men Ask Congress for \$500,000 Appropriation to Push Work.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18.—A delegation of Richmond business men, composed of Representative A. J. Montague, F. T. Morgan, F. D. Williams, W. T. Dabney, W. H. Adams, J. F. Ryland, George Bryan and John C. Freeman, made a strong appeal to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day for liberal congressional treatment of the James River.

They asked that the next river and harbor bill carry an appropriation for \$500,000, with which to push the work on the completion of the twenty-two-foot channel from Richmond to the sea.

Williams and Morgan were the chief speakers. They told the committee that Congress authorized a twenty-two-foot channel for the James River years ago. During the past few years Congress has been appropriating on an average of \$1,000 annually towards completing the work. This sum, they said, is hardly sufficient to keep the river channel clear of drifting sand.

The Richmonders declared that if the James River channel is deepened it means the establishment of a new port for coastwise and foreign commerce. They said Richmond now is the largest tobacco export market in the world, and its fertilizer factories use thousands of tons of German potash. These products cannot be brought to Richmond in the ocean-going steamers now, as they require at least a twenty-foot depth. Under former conditions, when the James had a twelve or fourteen-foot depth, foreign and coastwise steamers entered the port and loaded and unloaded cargoes.

Mr. Williams declared that the James River, in its present condition, prevents the railroads from "feeling up" in the way of high rates, and with a greater depth, so that big steamers can dock at the Virginia capital, it would rapidly develop into one of the big shipping points in the country.

One of the speakers pointed out that Richmond now pays into the Federal Treasury approximately \$5,000,000 in internal revenues and customs receipts, and that Congress should be willing to appropriate an equivalent of 6 per cent of that sum annually to bring about the twenty-two-foot project.

DISTANCE NO BAR

New York Alumni Will Take Part in Ceremonies Across the Continent.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, January 18.—New York alumni of Stanford University will participate in the installation of the university's new president, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, on January 22. The plans include the combined use of the transcontinental telephone and motion pictures. About 100 graduates will dine at the Craftsman Restaurant here. Wires will connect that place with the university campus at Palo Alto, Cal., where the ceremonies will take place.

TRADING WITH ENEMY

Glove Company Haled Into Court for Importing Goods from Germany to New York.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, January 18.—In Bow Street Police Court to-day the English glove firm of Fowkes & Co., which has branches in New York and Germany, was charged with unlawful trading with the enemy.

GLASS COMPANY HUNGARY

NEW YORK, January 18.—Twenty-eight members of the Reichstag have formed a new party, which they have named the German party. It includes independent Conservatives and members of the Farmers' League and the former Hanoverian Guelph party.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON ROAD BUILDING

Governor and State Highway Commissioner Address Virginia Convention.

WANT BETTER MAINTENANCE

Commissioner Coleman Outlines Legislation Needed to Better Road Conditions.

Divergent views on the subject of road building were voiced yesterday before the fifth annual convention of the Virginia Road Builders' Association by Governor Stuart and State Highway Commissioner George R. Coleman. Following out the line taken in his message to the General Assembly, the Governor advocated closer supervision by the local and county authorities, while the Highway Commissioner argued for greater centralization of the State's road-building efforts.

The sessions of the conference were held in Murphy's Hotel, and were largely attended. The meetings will continue through to-day and Thursday. Last night the 600-odd delegates were the guests of the Richmond Automobile Club at a smoker given in the assembly hall of the hotel.

NEED LEGISLATION FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

In his address, the chief executive stated that, first of all things, Virginia needed the proper legislation to maintain her roads. Second, he declared that too much of the money goes to young and inexperienced engineers. He further declared for community building of the roads.

The Governor gave it as his unequalled opinion that all roads built in Virginia should be constructed according to plans and specifications drawn by the Highway Commission. He said all such work should be under the supervision of an engineer of the commission, emphasizing, however, that these engineers should be skilled and have a thorough knowledge of their work. He said that too often it happened that the engineering skill supplied the counties was by a young, inexperienced engineer, too far removed from headquarters. He also said that, in his opinion, too much of the road fund was absorbed in supplying this technical knowledge.

The Governor declared that the system of road building now in vogue was cumbersome, and that the engineering standpoint. He would decrease the office work in connection with road construction and increase the outdoor work.

The executive declared that one of the most serious handicaps under which the Highway Commission labored was the lack of funds with which to employ high-class engineers. He said the amount paid the engineers to-day was so small that the State could not keep them. He declared in favor of a few well-paid, skilled engineers.

COLEMAN OUTLINES NEEDED LEGISLATION

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by Highway Commissioner Coleman, who had for his subject "Road Legislation." Mr. Coleman took up a number of lesser matters, but the main theme of his address should be passed upon by the present General Assembly and discussed them at some length. His address may be summarized in giving the proposed amendments and special acts which the General Assembly will be asked to enact into law, and which follow in substance:

An amendment to the general road law, giving the Highway Commissioner and the Board of Supervisors, if they see fit, the right properly to grade and road, or to increase the road to meet its traffic conditions. This will give both the county and the State more latitude in the selection of the roads to be improved, and will enable a county to take the worst sections of its roads and reconstruct them.

An amendment to the State highway law and the general road law of the State, giving the board of supervisors in their county work and the State Highway Commission in its State work, the right of eminent domain. The citizens of the counties have been put to great inconvenience and expense to secure right of way. At the present time this right is granted to railroad companies and other public service corporations.

MUST PAY HIGHER SALARIES TO RETAIN GOOD ENGINEERS

An amendment to the general highway law, allowing the highway commissioner greater discretion in fixing the salaries of the employees of the department, in order that capable men may be retained in the service of the State instead of being induced to go elsewhere on offers of higher salaries. The salaries paid in Virginia are very much lower than those paid by the neighboring States of North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Maryland.

That the county and magisterial district bond issue law be amended in such manner that when the court is petitioned by the board of supervisors or the citizens for a bond issue election, no election shall be ordered until after the court has required the highway commissioner or his representative to furnish it with an approximate estimate of the cost of the roads designated in the petition, and that the court may then order a bond issue election for an amount not less than this estimate.

A bill has been prepared, amending and re-enacting the highway law, setting aside the license tax received from this source, to be placed in a maintenance fund for the improvement of roads and bridges which have been constructed with State money and/or convict labor, or from the proceeds of a county or district bond issue. This fund is to be distributed to all of the

BANDITS' BODIES PUT ON EXHIBITION

Serve as Evidence That Government Is Determined to Suppress Outlaws.

TWO FACE FIRING SQUADS WILL ASSUME LEADERSHIP

Rodriguez and Baca-Valles, Villa Leaders, Pay Penalty of Crimes.

MEXICO, January 18.—The bodies of Jose Rodriguez and Miguel Baca-Valles, executed Villa leaders, which were placed on exhibition here to-day as evidence that the de facto government is determined to exterminate the bandits who slaughtered eighteen mining men near Santa Ysabel eight days ago, were put aboard a train late to-day and sent to Chihuahua City. There, according to Mexican officials, they will be shown in public again as examples of what will happen to any one adopting the career of an outlaw in Mexico.

Rodriguez, who was captured by employees of the Babiraca ranch and executed by Carranza authorities at Madero on Thursday, was identified as the Villa leader who had been burning railroad bridges, looting mines and ranches and threatening the lives of foreigners ever since Villa was driven out of Sonora, following his series of defeats that began at Aguaprieta, November 1 last.

BACA-VALLES PLEADS THAT LIFE BE SPARED

Baca-Valles was caught fourteen miles west of Columbus, N. M., and was executed early to-day at Juarez, after he had been brought here on the train that bore the body of Rodriguez. Enrique Cisneros, another Villa officer, who was captured with Baca-Valles, is being brought overland to face a court-martial.

Baca-Valles, contrary to the usual attitude of Mexicans, begged for his life. According to Americans, who say him killed, the Villa chief begged, supplicating, before his executioners and was shot to death on his knees.

A train from the interior was expected to-night. Only three Americans are reported to be on board. The train which left to-day for the south carried a number of Americans back into Mexico.

WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY IS HEATEDLY ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Discussion of the nation's duty toward its citizens in Mexico cropped out in the Senate again to-day, and another intervention resolution was added to the half dozen introduced since the Santa Ysabel murders. Several Republican Senators attacked President Wilson's policy in heated speeches, and Chairman Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other Democrats defended it.

In the meantime, officials at the State Department continued preparation of the data to be laid before the Foreign Relations Committee in response to Senator Fall's resolution asking for information on the situation in Mexico. It was believed tonight that this data would be assembled in time for presentation at the committee's meeting to-morrow. It will include, among other things, a record of all outrages against Americans in Mexico since the overthrow of Madero, correspondence between the State Department and its special representatives there, and results of the investigation of the story that the Mexicans killed at Santa Ysabel were traveling under safe conduct granted by Carranza authorities.

The intervention resolution introduced by Senator Lippitt, Senators Borah and Curtis joined in the attack on the administration policy, and Senators Stone and Newlands replied. The latter pleaded with the Republicans "not to open a Pandora's box of trouble" by further arousing the war spirit of the country.

HEALTH OFFICERS FACE SOME PECULIAR PROBLEMS

EL PASO, TEXAS, January 18.—United States health officers here are facing some peculiar problems in their efforts to prevent a spread of typhus, which has ravaged parts of Mexico into the United States.

Mexican authorities of Juarez, opposite here, announced to-day their willingness to co-operate with American officials to prevent typhus from coming across the border, but demanded to know what the United States would do for the carriage of El Paso, about half of whom live in Juarez, and with the railroad employees, who pass back and forth daily. They suggested that a general rule of kerosene baths as a germicide be instituted.

Extra guards have been placed on duty at the international bridge to scrutinize all applicants for entry. Two bullets fired from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande struck the United States immigration station at the Santa Fe Railroad bridge here to-night. No one was reported injured, and the belief was expressed that the shots were fired by two Mexicans who escaped from the United States inspectors after being arrested late to-day for trying to smuggle in rags.

Dr. Tappan, after an investigation, reported to-day that, contrary to reports, no typhus was to be found at El Paso or anywhere else in Juarez. In El Paso there have been no other cases than that of the Mexican who died on Saturday.

WILSON WILL GO BEFORE COUNTRY

He Plans to Take Issue of Preparedness Straight to People.

PUBLIC ADDRESSES PART OF CAMPAIGN, AND SOCIAL PROGRAM MAY BE CHANGED

WASHINGTON, January 18.—President Wilson is planning to assume personal leadership in the fight for a stronger army and navy. So many reports have reached him of confusion over the issue before Congress and of the uncertainty of the outcome that he has determined, not only to go before the country in public addresses, but to confer further on the subject with leaders of the Senate and House.

Representative Hay and Representative Padgett, chairman of the House Military and Naval Committees, respectively, have informed Mr. Wilson that it will be from six weeks to two months before the committee will be ready to report the army and navy appropriation bills. While this work is going on he proposes to do his utmost to solidify sentiment among the people and influence Congress in favor of the plans drawn by the War and Navy Departments.

Friends of the President represent him as being underlined by the open opposition of former Secretary Bryan and other pacifists and by differences among advocates of national defense over the exact plans to be adopted. He is said to be firmly of the opinion that the program prepared by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels is the best which can be offered at this time.

Plans for the speaking trips will be prepared as quickly as possible. If necessary, the President may change the White House social program mapped out before Christmas.

MACHINERY IN MOTION ON MILITARY PROGRAM

Congressional machinery was in full motion to-day toward the formulation of bills to carry out the administration's program for strengthening the army and establishing a definite military policy for the nation.

Before the Senate Military Committee the War Department's plans were reviewed by Secretary Garrison, virtually as he presented them to the House committee last week. Major-General Leonard Wood, former chief of staff and now commander of the Department of the East, will appear to-morrow, to be followed by Major-General Carter, retired, author of the recent work on the military philosophy of the United States.

QUESTIONS CLOSELY ABOUT AVIATION WORK

Brigadier-General Alshire, quartermaster-general of the army, ended his testimony before the House committee during the day, and was followed by Brigadier-General Scriven, chief signal officer. The latter was questioned closely about the aviation work of the army.

The trend of Secretary Garrison's examination by members of the Senate committee indicated less opposition there to the plan of the continental army than had been shown in the House committee.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, with the reservation that he foresaw many obstacles to the scheme and had not committed himself to it, suggested that it should be submitted in the form of a general authority conferred upon the President, the work of organizing to be carried out under rules and regulations laid down by the War Department. Secretary Garrison agreed to do this.

Questioned about a suggestion made before the committee by Miss Jane Addams that a commission be appointed to determine if the best possible results were being obtained from present expenditures on the army, Mr. Garrison said he could find no evidence of extravagance in the existing system. Describing the regular army as a "highly polished, costly, and well-trained," he said that the military secretaries would operate for a much larger force at a greatly reduced per capita cost.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL PAY PLAN

Mr. Garrison expressed strong opposition to the payment of national guardsmen by the Federal government. "The one thing that has prevented the working out heretofore of an adequate military policy," he said, "has been the attitude of the State troops. If you put them on the Federal payroll, we will never get a sensible military policy."

General Scriven, before the House committee, placed the producing capacity of American aeroplane factories at twenty complete machines a day. He urged that at least eighteen aeroplane squadrons be created under the proposed increase in the regular army.

Harsh Peace Terms Offered Montenegro

LONDON, January 18.—Among the reported terms of peace following the conquest of Montenegro by Austria are the following:

Unconditional surrender of arms, including those held by non-combatants. Mount Lovcen to be given up in exchange for an Adriatic port. Whole nation to be systematically searched for the purpose of preventing the formation of guerrilla bands. The entire male population is to be concentrated in specified districts. Administration of all ethnic villages and railway lines is to be taken over by the Austrians. The arms to be surrendered are all modern weapons.

NO PEACE CAN BE FOUND IN FORD'S PEACE PARTY

Mutiny Is Rife in Ranks, and Expedition Is Threatened With Disruption.

MEMBERS REFUSE TO PROCEED

Of Five Americans on Board, Only One Is Willing to Go to Stockholm. Plaintiff Ordered to Come Home and Report.

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS, January 18 (via London, January 19).—While preparing for the proposed departure for Stockholm, where it is intended to begin sessions in an attempt to bring about termination of the war, the Ford permanent peace party was threatened with disruption to-day by the refusal of certain members to proceed on the trip to Stockholm.

Of the five American members of the board, only Charles F. Aked has announced his willingness to go to Stockholm. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, says he is going to England on business. William J. Bryan, Henry Ford and Miss Jane Addams, who are the other American members, are still in America, and nothing has been heard from them, and members of the party here are much perplexed over their silence.

ASKS FORD'S PERMISSION TO DISMISS JOHN D. BARRY

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, who is employed by Mr. Ford as a peace expert, announced that she had cabled to Ford for permission to dismiss John D. Barry, of San Francisco, who was elected an alternate member of the permanent peace board by members of the peace expedition, most of whom are now housed on board the steamer Rotterdam. Mrs. Schwimmer says she will appoint Harry C. Evans, of Des Moines. The objection to Mr. Barry is that he refused to sign a statement on board the steamer Oscar II, denouncing President Wilson's preparedness policy. The other alternates decline to proceed to Stockholm.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, says he is preparing to leave the party, and is going to Germany in an attempt to formulate a plan to relieve the children of the belligerent countries. Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, another alternate, says that he is preparing to leave on the Rydman on January 24 for New York. The situation as it now appears eliminates all American members of the permanent peace board for the present except Dr. Aked, and possibly Mr. Evans, unless Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford come to The Hague or Stockholm.

Gaston Plattiff, personal representative for Mr. Ford, has received cablegram instructions to return to America and explain the situation to his employer. In the meantime, Mrs. Schwimmer is pleading with the American members of the expedition to remain together and work for peace inasmuch as \$75,000 already has been spent upon the expedition.

PERMISSION IS REFUSED TO TWENTY-FIVE AMERICANS

Other difficulties arose over the matter in reaching Stockholm. The German government late to-day granted permission to thirty-two Scandinavian members of the party to return to their homes through German territory. It was understood that they will leave to-morrow, crossing Germany in a sealed train. Twenty-five Americans, including Dr. Aked and the business staff, have so far been refused permission.

Louis P. Lochner, of Chicago, secretary of the peace board, and Mrs. Schwimmer visited the German consul-general at Rotterdam and asked him to issue American passports. The consul expressed his willingness, but said that he was unable to induce the German military authorities to extend the permission. Mr. Lochner, thereupon telegraphed to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, as follows: "Absolutely necessary that everything be done to get the peace delegation back to the Netherlands. Please urge the Foreign Office." No answer has yet been received from Ambassador Gerard, and Dr. Aked, Mrs. Schwimmer and Mr. Lochner are undecided as to the next move.

GLENN CURTISS SUE

Plaintiff Claims to Have "Shed" Plans and Designs Now Used in Aeroplanes.

RUFFALO, N. Y., January 18.—Sue for \$5,000,000 damages was begun here to-day against Glenn H. Curtiss and others associated with him in the manufacture of aeroplanes, by Augustus M. Herring, who claims to have been a partner of Curtiss in the early days of aviation. Herring in the complaint claims to have furnished virtually all the plans and ideas embodied in the aeroplanes now being built by the Curtiss Company. He further claims that he filed over fifteen patents in connection with flying machines, and that nearly all of these were used in the first flying machine turned out by the Curtiss plant.

ENTENTE ADOPTS STERN MEASURES TOWARD GREECE

Athens Is Ordered to Hand Passports to Representatives of Central Powers.

FRANCO-BRITISH TROOPS ARE LANDED AT CORINTH

Allies Now Have Line of Bases Almost Surrounding Hellenic Kingdom.

READY TO ENFORCE DEMANDS

Teutons Claim That They Have Been Victorious Against Russian Drive.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, January 18.—From a political point of view, Greece has again become a center of great interest. Reports say that the entente allies have ordered Greece to hand passports to the representatives of the central powers and their allies in the kingdom, and that British and French troops have been landed at Corinth, forty-eight miles west of Athens. If the latter report is true, the entente allies now have a line of bases almost surrounding Greece at Saloniki on the east, at Corinth on the south, and at Corfu on the west.

With the ending of the Montenegrin campaign by the capitulation of the Montenegrins to the Austro-Hungarian forces, hostilities for the moment have ceased in the Balkans, although a dispatch from Athens reports the dropping of bombs by twenty-five French aeroplanes on a Bulgarian position northeast of Saloniki. Hundreds of Bulgarians are declared to have been killed in this attack, and a very large number wounded.

"NEW YEAR'S BATTLE" HAS COME TO CLOSE

The Russian offensive launched against the Austro-Hungarian lines in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian frontier on Christmas Eve, described as the "New Year's battle," came to an end January 18, according to the Austro-Hungarian War Office, with the Teutons holding all their lines on an eighty-mile front, having inflicted losses on the Russians estimated at 7,000 men killed or wounded and 6,000 captured.

That this ends only one phase of the offensive, however, is indicated by the Austrian official statement that Russian re-enforcements are being thrown into East Galicia. The Austrians all along have considered that the big Russian offensive was undertaken with the dual purpose of lessening the strain on the entente allies in the Balkans, and possibly of causing Roumania to enter the war on the side of the entente allies.

GERMANS ARE REPORTED EVACUATING VOLYNIA

Unofficial advices from Kiev are that the Germans are evacuating Lutsk, one of the triangle of fortresses in Volynia around which there was sanguinary fighting last fall.

Still farther north, to the southeast of Riga and south of Widsky, the Russians during a snowstorm made surprise attacks against German posts and destroyed them.

The British and French on the western line continue their artillery duels with the Germans. Paris reports the shattering of German trenches in the region of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent, and the damaging of a German position in the Vosges, while the British record the destruction of a large portion of the parapets of the Germans with the explosion of a mine near Ploeghem. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the British shell are which followed. One French and two British aeroplanes have been brought down by the Germans in the western theater.

USUAL ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS CONTINUE ALONG THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT

VIOLENT SNOWSTORMS FAIL TO HELP TURKS

Violent snowstorms in the Caucasus have not ended the Russian offensive against the Turks, who are declared by Constantinople to be battling hard against the superior forces of the invaders. Petrograd reports the capture of twenty-four Turkish officers and more than 200 men and quantities of rifles, war materials, tents and provisions in this region.

Nothing additional has come through concerning the situation in Mesopotamia, where last accounts had the British forging ahead against the Turks in an endeavor to bring aid to the British forces beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED BY GUNFIRE OF FRENCH

AMSTERDAM, January 19 (via London).—A Maasricht newspaper reports that two gunfire of the French has destroyed two Zeppelins north of The Hague. The aircraft are said to have fallen within the German lines.

REPORTS FROM GREECE BELIEVED UNFOUNDED

LONDON, January 18.—It is stated at the Foreign Office that no news has been received confirming the statements from German sources of new developments in Greece, and that the reports are believed to be unfounded.

NO DANGERS FROM FLOOD

LOS ANGELES, January 18.—New dangers from flood waters of the mountain regions to-night threatened to increase the property damage. Already great, as a result of the rain storm, which has laid practically all of Southern California in ruins, for more than three days. Flood conditions also prevailed in sections of Arizona.